ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES AND CASES

FINE PRENCH CHINA BETS, TEA BETS, TOILET SETS, PARIS CLOCKS AND BRONZES, VAS DS,

of every description,
to which we respectfully invite the attention of the public.
These Goods were ordered by us in Europe PREVIOUS TO THE
COMMINGTMENT OF THE PRESENT DIASTROUS PARIC, principally for the Southern market, but in consequence of the depressed state of business in the country, and the impossibility
of making collections out of New-York, we have decided to
retain them hows force and offer them to retain them in our Store, and offer them to

MUNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE as must have a speedy sale. We have devoted the whole o'our First Floor exclusively to these Goods, and they will be

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, 10TH INST.,

with the prices marked in PLAIN FIGURES.

We invite a visit to our establishment on this occasion, faciling assured that an inspection of the styles and prices will consince everyone that this is an opportunity of obtaining Goods in our line that will, in all probability, not occur again. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,

Our Store will be closed at 3 p m. on Monday, for the pur pose of opening and arranging these Goods.

Citizens and strangers are invited to notice the variety and excellence of stock offered at our counters, consisting of Hars, Cars, Userasithas, &c. The quality and style of our Fall issues of Gents Hars, manufactured by our cives, have no equal, and possess the requisites of our special sales. Our Car Department presents every desirable novelty for street or investing use.

Gentlemen well find Gloves, Cravars, Hossery, &c., this season made a specially, and offered to customers on our usual terms.

Hatters, Aster House, Broadway.

WE REGRET TO SAY That we shall receive during the present week
250 Packages
Of French Goods (ordered by us when times were somewhatetter than they are just now), emeracing a complete variety of French China Dinner and Tea Sets, Clocks, Bronzes, &c.
THE OPENING OF THESE ARTICLES
WIll commence on

Will commence on Monday, Nov. 8,
And continue during the week.
EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH
Must and shall be sold, Must and shall be sold,

For Cash,

And speedily, let the loss be what it may,

W. J. F. Datley & Co.,

Nos. 65; and 653 Broadway,

Bet Houston and Bleecker-sta.

THE ESPENSCHEID HAT this Fall combines all

WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST

GREAT REDUCTION—RICH CARPETING.

BRITE & LOUISERRY, No. 496 Broadway, near Orand st.,

effect their entire FALL IMPORTATION OF ROYAL WILTON, VEL
TEXT, TAPPATAY, BRUSSELE, TREE-PLY and INGRAIM CARPET
ING at a great reduction from recent prices.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY. CHEAPEST FLACE IN NEW-FORK

All work warranted—no extra obseque—Skures shortened cleegthened, and put up at the prices for which they are sold.

JAS. G. MOFFET.

No. 119 and 121 Prince st.,
3d block weet of Broadway.

P. 8.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt, French or artistic Bronze.

BEWING MACHINES .- WATSON'S \$10 Sewing SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S \$10 Sewing Machines are now for sale at No. 446 Broadway. There are the entry meetines really suitable for family use, and their price phace them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to exemise these househald favorites before peying from \$75 to \$150 for heavy, ourners and the sewing series. This Machine has just been sustained by verdict of United States Circuit Gourt.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you feeble in body, incapable of exertion, dell, languid and desponding, yet mable to explain the cause? Be assured that it exists in the stomach and the secretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and principaling remedy will restore your strength, sorting and berfulness, and recruit all your energies.

MUSIC at HALF PRICE at WATERS'S, No. 333 PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the

best and chespest article for Drossing, Beautifying, Cleauing, Carling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers throughout the

SECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED, for which the cash will be paid. Prices from \$50 to \$125. Address No. 3,567, New York Post-Office.

New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1857.

We have received from JAMES T. BRADY, esq. a very interesting letter, fully explaining his position with regard to the "meral restraint" which husbands ought to exercise over their wives in some cases, and parrying certain strictures of ours upon some of his expressions in the Woodman case. The letter will appear to morrow, and we dare say will be read with careful attention, especially by the ladies.

Another chapter of crime is given in this morn-TRIBUNE, the leading items in which are the rape and murder of a woman fifty-five years of age, by four young ruffians in the First Ward, and an apparently deliberate at empt to drown a boy five years old by his mother.

Mr. Pelatiah Perit, of the firm of Goodhue & Co., President of the Chamber of Commerce and the Seamen's Savings Bank, was unanimously elected to fill the vacaccy in the Board of Pelice Commissioners, on Saturday.

The Hon. Robert Toombs has been reclected to the Senate from Georgia.

In Maryland, the Democrats have gained largely out of Baltimore, and have elected Jacob M. Kunkel to Congress from the Vth District in place of Henry W. Hoffman.

From Wisconsin, our latest advices indicate the election of James B. Cross (Dem.) as Goveraor by a close vote. The Legislature is apparently Republican in both branches. There, as here, the heavy vote of the Cities and two or three Counties peopled mainly by Adopted Citizens has overborne the light vote of the "rural districts," peopled mainly by Americans born.

From Kansas, the letters of our Special Correspondent at Lecompton, herewith given, come down to the 31st ult , and will be found deeply interesting. The bogus Constitutional Convention was in full blast, and had perfected its Slavery article, which is given verbatim by our correspondent. It goes far enough to satisfy even Wise or Keitt. There seems to be no hesitation or half-way work on the part of this Convention, claiming to embody the Sovereignty of Kansas, and intent on making ber a Slave State at all hazards. The "Rights of Property" are a clared by it to be supreme and inalienable—contrary to Jefferson and the Waigs of

the Revolution, who made a similar declaration in favor of the Rights of Man. Whether Mr. Cheate would consider the Lecompton, like the Philadelphia manifesto, a mere collection of "glittering generalities," we are curious to learn.

The Convention has stricken the word "white' out of its original draft of the article on the Right of Suffrage, resting on the Dred Scott decision that a negro is not a cilizen of the United States, and so making the requirement of citizenship sufficient and "white citizen" mere tautology and surplusage. The Legislature is to have no power to emancipate slaves without paying the owners their full value in cash. It seems to be resolved that this Constitution is somehow to be put through; but the hose does not yet appear. We invite general attention to our correspondent's letters.

We commend to the serious attention of all thoughtful men the latest efflorescence of Dead-Rabbitism in the Greenwich-street murder of Fri day night. The details are incredibly horrid; but still are the natural growth of the political system of which Mayor Wood and Judge Russell are the chief exponents, and of which the Police Justices of the city are too often the creatures and pro-

The house No. 32 Greenwich street, close to the Battery, is kept by one Christian Martin, and is disreputable. But among its lodgers was a poor Swiss woman, sged 55, named Theresa Spitzlein, employed as cook by Mr. Zoeppsitz, a druggist, corner of Greenwich and Cedar streets. The poor have to live where they can, not where they wish; which accounts for this hard-working woman lodging in this house, though infamous, in the neighborbood of her humble toils. After she had gone to bed on Friday night, four young Irish rowdies forcibly entered the premises, one O'Connell breaking open the door, and then admitting his confederates through a window, into the room where this poor old woman slept upon the floor. The villains made obscene assaults or some other women, who attempted to prevent their entrance into the house. They escaped, but the woman Therees, who also protested against the disturbance, was seized and violated by two of them. Her struggles were furious, and the second ruffian choked her to death. Our reporter, who was present at the examination of the body, represents it as in a frightful state, giving evidence of the revolting ferocity of the attacks and the intensity of the resistance.

The Coroner's verdict is, "that the deceased came to her death from violence at the hands "of James Toole and Maurice O'Connell, and that "Sailor Dan and Wm. Hagan, were accessory be-"fore the fact." The Jury further finds, "that 'James Toole and Maurice O'Connell, had crim-"inal intercourse with the deceased before the "fact." O'Connell being captured, was permitted to go with one policeman to point out his confederates, and once outside of the Station-House, considerately escaped!

Nor is this the first time that the magistrates elected to guard the peace of the city have virtually connived at the offenses of these same scoundrels. Indeed, though brutalities of the grossest character have been the business of their lives, so far as we are aware they have always been allowed to go unpunished. Within a month past they committed an upprovoked assault on Patrick Kelly, an old man, one of the gate-keepers at Castle Garden. They threw him down, trampled on him, and covered him with blood. For this act they were arrested and convicted before the Petty Sessions. Whether because the Justices presiding there felt themselves too near akin with the convicts to mete out the penalty which the case and their general character called for, or for some other reason, they were discharged with a reprimand! On snother occasion three of them were arrested for stopping a cart in the public street and forcibly taking pos session of the load of baggage and transferring it. without the consent of the owners, to other vehic'es. They were discharged from arrest because there was a defect in the license of the carman who was robbed. As a proper pendant to this, it will be seen that

Judge Russell has committed the judicial monstres ity of liberating Morris Lunnigan, a Fifth Ward shoulder hitter, and Democratic ruffian-in-general, on paying a fine of six certs, though the Jury found him guilty. Lunnigan, it will be remembered, made a deadly assault on Captain Joel Stone of the Stonington steamer Plymouth Rock. Captain Stone affirmed that he would rather brave the wildest night on the Sound than come along. side of Pier No. 2, in consequence of the out rages which he and his passengers are subjected to y these ruffians. Lunnigan, on the morning of the id of October, came aboard his vessel to solicit custom for the hackmen. Captain Stone, in pursuance of his own rules and the city ordinances, ordered Lunnigan, who is a very powerful man, to go ashore. He set up the pretense of being a passenger himself, but finally the Captain took him by the collar to lead him off the boat, when he commenced a violent assault upon him, which, as Lunnigan is a very powerful man, resulted in the Captain's being eaten and bruised in the most shocking manner. Lunnigan produced two or three hackmen of the same character with himself, who swore that Capt. Stone struck the first blow; but Stone, being recalled, stated that all these convenient witnesses were out on the pier when the assault took place, and that he did not strike Lunnigan till he had himself received a violent blow.

Judge Russell took up the case quite warmly for the defendant. He charged the Jury that Lunnigan had made out a complete justification. The Jury, however, did not look at the case in the same light. Either they did not believe Lunnigan's witnesses, or they did not subscribe to Judge Russell's law; very likely a little of both. It is certainly a strange view of legal rights that deprives the master of a vessel of the power to remove from his ship persons who have come on board for the pur-pose of violating the law. At all events the Jury, notwithstarding the Judge's charge, returned in a few minutes with a verdict of guilty. But Lunnigan being brought up for sentence, the Judge had his turn; and he proceeded to snap his fingers in the face of the Jury by inflicting on the convicted prisoner a fine of six cents! In company with Peter Duffy, Mayor Wood's Inspector of Ves-

tels, Lunnigan triumphantly left the Court-room! Whither are we tending? A community either advances or recedes in the principles of good order and morals. It cannot remain stationary. History is but the recital of the rise of empires, through the general predominance of good over evil, or their fall through the reverse. It becomes a grave question whether civilized society here locally in this city of New York, can continue possible under the downward tendency of things-the growing in solence of demagogues, the corruption of official power, the exquisite brutality of ruffians, winked at by the authorities, and the general seared sense of right. When a city elects to its highest office

e common swindler, barely escaping a righteous term of service at hard labor in Sing Sing; when it submits to taxes and administrative thefts which would not be endured by the people of countries claiming to be less free; when it is not shocked at the growth of murders or attempts to murder, even within the Hell of Justice, and the eight and hearing of the Courts in broad daylight, there is no margin left for surprise. Nothing that may come can be worse than that which has already come. The the quantity of wrong and outrage can be greater, but quality not a whit worse. If the Democratic party were to elect a seven years' term convict to be Mayor, and give him a heavier vote, in virtue of his prisonservice, than Wood received, it would not be greater invasion of decency, morals or intelligence than that which we at present suffer, and under which every community must sooner or later go to decay and ruin. When morals have departed from the governors, what must we expect of the governed?

The Official Canvass of the votes cast at our late State Election will be made in the several Counties to-morrow; and we may postpone further details until the returns shall be officially made public. In this County, we presume, the canvassers will wiredraw their labors through ten or fifteen days, in order to lift more money from the City Treasury into their own pockets: but, as nothing of much interest now depends on the City canvass, this imposition can be better endured this year than ordinatily. We need only state generally that Wm. G. Mandeville (Dem.) is probably elected to the Senate from Dutchess and Columbia by "American" votes-that George G. Scott is, in like manner, chosen from the Saratoga District, where the 'Americans" went solid for him; while the XIVth Delaware) and XVIth (Warren) Districts are still claimed by both parties. There is little doubt however, that the "Americans," with Judge Stow (Irdependent), will hold the balance of power in the Senate, and also in the House. Frost Horton (American) is chosen Assemblyman from the upper district of Westchester, instead of W. P. Moody

The Democratic State Ticket is elected by smaller majority than we at first supposed but we think it must exceed 10,000, and will probably reach 13.000. We believe the "Democratic" vote is just about that of last year (195,000), while the "Republican" has fallen off from 276 000 to about 182 000, and the "American" from 124,000 to not far from 60,000. Of the seceding "Americans," rather more joined the "Democrats" than the "Republicans;" but the dissolving party traded with either of the survivors as it could drive the best bargain. It is quite possible that the "American" vote of the VIIIth District, cast solid for Thayer (Dem.), has elected him to the Supreme Court over Martin Grover, Republican, though we think it has not. Alonzo C. Paige, Dem., is said to be reëlected in the IVth District, by the support of the Americans, though we do not consider this certain. In the HIId (Albany) District, on the other hand, as in the Ist and IId. the Americans coalesced on Judicial, and in most Counties on

local tickets, with the Republicans. The "American" party has proved, like Samson, more effective in death than in life. It has in many instances been strong enough to dictate nominations and control elections, and it has probably secured a controlling power in the Legislature. It may now, by using that power wisely and useelfishly, leave a grateful remembrance in the public mind. One of the cherished objects of its past efforts-a Registration of Voters, or some equivalent preventive of Illegal Voting-it may now demand and secure. We sincerely hope it may do so. Though there was no great excitement, and every voter had free and peaceful access to the polls throughout the day, we believe thousands of votes were polled here last Tuesday by men who were not legal voters or who had already voted at least once. The Republicans last Winter gave us some excellent amendments of our Election Laws, whereby to every legal voter is secured his right of voting once. Now let the Americans add to this an effective check upon any voting by other than legal have nothing in this respect to desire.

With which of the great parties the few "Americans" in the new Legislature will act, remains to be seen; but we presume they will decide each question as it shall arise on its essential merits. And as their journals and speakers have generally joined in the clamor against the "Republican legislation as last Winter, we presume the Ameri cans will generally join the Democrats in repealing that legislation. We know nothing on this point but what appears on the surface, but that convinces us that the Metropolitan Police bill is doomed to very essential modifications if not to a total repeal; that the act relating to the Assessment of Railroads by Towns will also be upset; and that any measures which the now victorious party may see fit to bring forward and support, locking to a retrenchment of expenditures or decrease of taxation, will receive otes enough to insure their passage. Yet The Albany Atlas says:

Without the Legislature, the Democrats will be "Without the Legislature, the Democrats will be able to accomplish much less in the way of reform than is desirable. It is the legislative power which controls the financial expenditures of the State, and wastes or accommizes the people's money. The Treasury is compelled to pay what the Legislature appropriates, so long as funds are provided. Real and searching reform can celly be carried out by the aid of the law-making power. That, we fear, is not to be in Democratic hands, and hence it may be doubted whether we shall see 'the Lobby extinguished' during the approaching session."

-If the "Democratic" State Officers shall recom mend, and the "Democratic" Members of the Leg slature unitedly support, measures of "real and earching reform," and they are defeated by the olid vote of the Republicans and Americans, the People will perceive the fact and place the responeibility where it properly belongs. Until they do so, however, it would seem idle to interpose apologies for a failure that may jet be avoided

We believe the Poeple have been deceived with egard to the issues on which this Election should have been decided. We do not consider the last Legislature immaculate, but we believe it was bet ter in every respect than its predecessor, wherein the Republicans were a decided minority. We believe the cry raised against excessive taxation was essentially dishonest and fraudulent, and that the Republicans were made to lose tens of thousands of votes by it which they ought to have obtained. We believe that the Slave Power has thus won a signal but short-lived victory over the Republican convictions and Free-Labor instincts of our State, and that New-York is thus made to appear in the light of an indorser of the doctrines of the Dred Scott decision, and of Buchanan's assertion that "Slavery exists in Kansas under the ' Federal Constitution"-in other words, that the Constitution carries Slavery into every square mile of the Federal Territories-and that neither Congress nor the People of those Territories have any right to exclude it so long as they retain the Terri-

turial condition. We believe it was a great mistake on the part of the People-judging the future by the past-to commit the custody of their State Finances to Sanford E. Church, rather than to Robert Denniston. We believe that the money, exertions and votes of the law-defying rumsellers of our City and State, have won the victory now rejoiced over by "the Democracy," and that they will expect to have accorded them in return, a virtual, if not legslized, impunity in selling their villainous, poisonous decoctions, wherever and however they may see fit. Such are our convictions with regard to this result. Let the event decide whether they are well or ill founded.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention meets this evening. Beside cominating a candidate for Mayer, it is charged with the duty of nominating six can-

didates for Supervisors. With regard to the Mayoralty, if we are well-informed, the members of the Convention intend to take no action at present, but to postpone the subject for a few days in order to combine with the honest men of all parties for the purpose of defeating Fernando Wood. This is a wise and patriotic purpose, and we trust that nothing whatever may be allowed to defeat it.

But with regard to the Supervisors there is no such occasion for delay, and we presume the Convention will fix upon its caudidates this evening. The office is one of no emolument, nor of any special honor, but of great importance to the public. The Board of Supervisors exercise control over the taxation and expenditure of the city. It consists of twelve members-six being voted for on each ticket. The candidates nominated by each party are thus certain to be elected. We entreat the Republican Convention to give us men of the very highest character for integrity and business ability, and, above all, men who will attentively discharge the duty of the office. We care not from what party they are selected; only let them be men whose names are so honorably known to every citizen that there can be no question about them-men like William F. Havemeyer, Robert B. Minturn and Alexander W. Bradford. We mention these gentlemen not to propose them as candidates, but to indicate the sort of persons we should desire to see in this important Board. The nomination of candidates of this class, even it some of them are taken from among Democrats or Americans, will do honor to the party and to the Convention, and afford a ground of hope for the redemption of New-York from plunder and misrule

The Albany Atlas responds to our request that give its renders the true result in Iowa, as follows:

"It is true that we copied from The N. Y. TRIBUNE a statement showing that Iowa was Democratic, and published retorns from the local press to the same effect, or leaving the question in doubt. But we gave from day to day the telegraphic bulletins, which set down the State against us.

"We do not believe our readers are so much in the habit of giving credence to The TRIBUNE as to be deceived by it. Lest they should be, we append our cavest to The TRIBUNE's own, against placing any reliance upon what we copy from that sheet." give its readers the true result in Iowa, as follows:

-The above is untrue and dishonest. When the first reports from Iows indicated a "Democratic" triumph, THE TRIBUNE frankly and fully stated the fact. This, The Atlas copied, and made the most of it. Soon, however, fuller returns showed that the Republicans had succeeded, and THE TRIBUNE stated this: but The Atlas and Journal of Commerce concealed it and kept the facts from their readers till after

our State Election. Is that honest journalism?

The "telegraphic bulletins" did not, from day to day, set down Iowa as having gone Republican, We had such special dispatches, as well as letters, which The Atlas took good care not to copy; but the telegraphers from Dubuque and Chicago to the Associated Pre:s contradicted these, and, so late as the 20th ult, adjeated the election of Samuels. If there has been even yet a dispatch to the Associated Press stating the fact that Iowa is Republican on State Officers, and in both branches of the Legislature, we are not aware of the fact; and we challenge The Atlas to reproduce it from its columns.

The merchants, we perceive, are still bickering over the extent and character of the reform in Mer cantile Credits that is advisable and practicablestill disputing whether four months or six months is the better term. The upshot will be, as may easily be foreseen, just no reform at all. They may begin the hope of thereby winning customers from B., and then R. will give six in order to make up his loss to A. by getting away other customers from C .. and the end will be credits of eight, ten or twelve months, paturally elongating themselves to years, and, in many cases, to all eternity. And when this bubble shall have been blown to the point of bursting, the Banks, or some other scapegoat, will have

Mesera Importers, Hardwaremen, Commission Merchants, Jobbers, Publishers, &c., ask yourselves at the outset this question-"Is it better that the farmers should pay for such Wares and Fabrics as they require out of their last crop or their next? Which is preferable for them, for you, for all of us?" When this question is rightly answered, all beyond is easy. It may possib'y be well to extend to a retailer who has capital and character a credit of thirty, sixty or ninety days, to enable him to take the goods home, open them, and submit them to his customers; but it can never be best for any party interested to have those goods sold out to consumers and worn out, to be paid for out of the proceeds of next year's harvest-subject, of course, to the mischances of frost, flood, drouth, blight, weevil, &c. If you are not yet satisfied of this, how many more revulsions like the present will be needed to satisfy you?

OHIO.-The official vote of Ohio is published in the State paper. The vote for Chase is 160,568, Payne 159,065, Van Trump 9,263, scattering 1,238-making the total vote for Governor 330,334. The majority of Chase over Payne is 1,503. The total vote of the State in 1855 was 302,065, showing the vote to be 28,269 greater than that cast two years ago. The vote last year was: Fremont, 187,497; Buchanan, 170,874; Fillmore, 28,126; total, 386,497. So that the falling off in the vote from last year is 56,163.

The vote on the other State officers, all of the elected, except the member of the Board of Public Works, being Republicans, is as follows:

Vote for Lieutenant Governor. | Vote for Lieutenana Governor. | 159 827 - maj. 11.901 | William H. Lyte. | 158,825 | Norman T. Nash | 16,535 | 1203 | Vote for Secretary of State. | Addison P. Russell. | 160,636 - maj. 2,256 | Jacob Reinhard. | 158 832 | Caleb C. Allen. | 10,500 | Scattering. | 492 Vote for Treasurer of State. Vote for Member of Public Work | Vote for Member of Public Works | Jacob Brinckethoffer, jr. | 14,059 | Abner L Backus | 150,087 | maj. 14,018 | W. R. Arthur | 11,658 | William M. Corry | 15,573 | Scattering | 228 |

"It is supposed that some 1,300 votes in Sciota County, returned for Corry, is a clerical error, as it makes about that many more votes than were polled for any other candidate.

The entire vote of the State was 332,126,

and the affirmative vote processry to seeme the adoption of each amendment was 166,064. The following

is the vote:
Amendment No. 1, for Annual Sessions-Yes, 1151, 32; No. Amendment No. 1, for Annual Section 136,646, No. 31,880. 2, for Change of District Coast-Yes, 186,646, No. 160,470; No. 3, for Bank and Individual Taxation Equal-Yes, 169, 470;

No. 4, for Corporations—Yes, 123,229; No. 33 973. No. 5, for Single Districts—Yes, 147,260; No. 32,657. The Bank Charter is defeated by a large vote. It will thus be seen that although the amendments to the Constitution receive a large majority of the votes cast on them, yet under the clause of the Constitution which requires a majority of all the electors voting a the election, they are all defeated.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1857. Gov. Walker applied to the President for leave of absence some time since. It was granted upon the understanding that it should take effect after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, when Kansas affairs would begin to engross attentien here, upon the eve of the meeting of Congress. He is now coming here, in pursuance of that permission.

The Administration is seriously perplexed as to what course it shall pursue regarding Governor Walker's conduct, particuluarly concerning the rejection of the fraudulent returns. The President considers his action in this respect as extra-official and unauthorized by his instructions, and therefore does not approve of it. This disapproval, however, may be qualified by the fact that Governor Walker professes not to have gone behind the returns, but to have rejected them because they were invalid upon their face.

Southern members of the Cabinet are greatly exercised about the matter, but withhold their decision in the premises until further official developments shall have been made. One of them has declared unreservedly that the whole Cabinet censure Walker.

It is evident that a breach must occur between the ultras and the President, who considers that his hands are strengthened for the coming contest by the recent elections.

The Treasury has redeemed since March \$4,600,-500 of loans, exclusive of premiums, leaving \$25,-300,000 outstanding. The statement for the week ending 31st of October is in general as follows:

Amount of receipts, \$822,662 84; Drafts paid, \$1,459,257 12; Drafts issued, \$1.566 788 69; Balance subject to draft, \$9,053,-131 32; Reduction, \$744,045 85. Yrissarri is here again, booked as Minister from

Guatemala and San Salvador. Neither he nor any other person will be recognized as Minister from Nicarsgus, until a stable Government shall have been established there which is capable of keeping up diplomatic relations. The Second Assistant Postmaster-General is now

absent. He is engaged in concluding arrangements in New-York and Philadelphia, for concentrating the Western mails of those cities and of Baltimore at Cincinnati, and transporting them thence to St. Louis by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Lord Napier gives another entertainment on

Wednesday evening.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1857. The official majority of Governor Brown, of Missie-

sippi, is 10,772. The following is a letter addressed by General Walker to the Secretary of State, dated "Sept. 22,

Sin: It is currently reported that the Ministers of Coeta Rica and Guatemaia have asked for the active interposition of the United States for proventing me and my companions from returning to Nicaragua. This request, it is further said, is based upon the assumption that I have violated, or intend to violate, the neutrallistic ways of the United States.

that I have violated or intend to violate, the heatraity laws of the United States.

The want of all official intercourse between the Government of the United States and that of Nicaragua will, I hope, be a sufficient excuse for my addressing you on the faith of a public report. But the rumor comes in such a form that I am satisfied the Ministers of Guatemala and Cesta Rica have attempted to discount of the company of the state of the of Guatemala and Costa Rica nave attempted to dis-honor the Republic of Nicaragus in the eyes of the United States; and I am further convinced of this fact by a decree of President Mora, dated at San José, on the 7th August last, and ordered to be communicated to the diplomatic corps generally.

The Ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala attempt to hamilists. Nicaragus by presenting themselves to

The Ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala attempt to humiliate Nicaragua by presenting themselves to the United States as her protectors and guardians. In behalf of the Republic of which I claim to be the rightful and lawful Executive, I protest most earnestly against this assumption on the part of Costa Rica and Guatemala, and ask that the Government of the United States will not permit itself to be influenced by such pretensions on the part of these two Central American Powers. On the contrary, it is to be hoped the United States will, by its conduct, assert and vincients the independence of its sister Republic—the sovereign State of Nicaragua.

It is my duty further to say that the people of Nicaragua have not consented to the military authority at present exercised over them by the agents of Costa Rica and Guatemala, and that they therefore cannot be held responsible for any interference of these latter states in the administration of the municipal regulations of your Government. Conceiving that the Ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala cannot justify any suggestion they make to the United States concerning the execution of its own acts of Congress, I desire to relieve Nicaragua from any responsibility for such officious intermeddling.

So far as any violation on my part is concerned,

relieve Nicaragua from any responsibility for such officious intermeddling.

So far as any violation on my part is concerned, I deny the charge with scorn and indignation. Having been received in the United States when forced for a time to leave Nicaragua, I have in all respects been obedient to its laws. And permit me to assure you, that I shall not so far forget my duty as an officer of Nicaragua, as to violate the laws of the United States, while enjoying the rights of hospitality within its limits. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, there is the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State for the United States of North America.

States of North America.

The War Department has just received dispatches confirmatory of previous reports, that the Mormons are bent on a resistance of the United States troops.

The appointments of the army and general preparations are such that no fears are entertained for the The Administration has received no particularly im

portent dispatches relative to events in Central America or to Cesta Rican movements. No matter what other Governments may do with regard to these affairs, ones will pursue an independent American policy without entangling alliances.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION. MILWAUKEE, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

The result of the State election is still in doubt, and each party claims the election of its candidate for Governor. The Republicane certainly have a majority in the Legislature. MILWAUREE, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857.

The result of the State election is still in doubt, and each party claims the election of its candidate for Goverror. The Republicans certainly have a majority in The Free Democrat of this afternoon says that the

vote is so very close that nothing but the official returns will decide how the State has gone.

> GEORGIA ELECTION. MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857.

The Democratic nominees are all elected. Toomb is reflected Senstor; Watkins, Secretary of State, Thweat, Controller; Trippe, Treasurer; Greene, Surveyor General; and Lumpkin, Judge of the Supreme Court.

THE ELECTION IN DELAWARE CO., N. Y. ALBANT, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857. Returns received from Delaware County seem to make certain the election of Hathaway (Republican Benator. The Journal changes none of its feet to-day, except transferring a few Assemblymen makes to alteration in the figures.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8, 1837. The election returns are all received, and show the election of James L. Bartol to the bench of the Comof Appeals, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Mason to the Collectorship of the port. The Democrate have gained largely in the counties, and one Member of Congress by the election of J. M. Kurkel from the Vth District.

A man named Boose was shot while standing in the door of his own house, situated in the casters part of the city, yesterday, but was not seriously wounded.

An attempt was made to assassinate another man named Craggs, when on one of the most public wharves, but it failed. wharves, but it failed.

The funeral of the "rough skin" Pierce took place to-day with great parade. The coffin was shroughly in the American standard, and was followed by structured to the company of the company of

dred persons. The assasin has not yet been the The city has been quiet to-day.

MEETING IN TRENTON FOR THE RELIES OF THE POOR.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 7, 188 Pursuant to a call in the papers, a large meeting of mechanics and laboring men assembled on the ommons here this afternoon. Several speeches we made and resolutions passed, strongly urging speech city authorities to take immediate steps to present from two to three thousand people from actual carre-tion. Two large banners were displayed on which was printed the following: "We ask not alm be "work, that our wives and children may not store.

" Peace and good will is our motto."

BOSTON.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1837.

Cherles H. F. Moring, Hanoverian Consul at the port, died this morning.

CANADA CRIMINALS.

CANADA CRIMINALS.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857.

R. McGaffey, who was under arrest here, charged with embezzling from the Bank of Upper Canada, in Toronto, has been discharged—the Judge holding the arrest illegal under the Asbburton treaty.

Samuel D. Ross, who was lately arrested in Clacismati and taken to Toronto, charged with robbing the mails on the care between Montreal and Toronto, was yesterday tried for the crime and found guilty.

THE FLORIDA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857.

The steamship Florida has arrived here, in single hours from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857.
Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 81; Realiser Railroad 174; Long Island Railroad, 84; Pennsylvania Bank, 9 bid and 18 asked—no sales.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1857. Massachusetts has done nobly. The detect of Banks in this day of disaster would have been a most severe blow to the Republican cause. His triumphant election by so large a vote is a surprise and chagrin to the Democrats here who had confidently reckened on Gardner's success. Their sympathy with Gardner and Know-Nothingism in Massachusetts, is strongly incensistent with their ferocious hostility to Americanism in Maryland. It can only be accounted for by their tacit perception of the fact that Gardnerism in Massachusetts is essentially Pro Slavery; while in Maryland, the only

prospect of the inception of an Anti Slavery more-ment is from the side of the Know-Nothings.

The Union does not yet give any sign as to Kan-sas and Governor Walker. It merely copies from The National Democrat an article which it coldy says seems to be intended as a counter statement to the proceedings of the Democratic meeting at to the proceedings of the Democratic meeting at Lecompton. The National Democrat justines Walker, although it seems strange that he should stand in need of justification, even on technical stand in need of justification, even on technical grounds. Technically his course cannot be impugned, except by the ignorant, or by those who are determined to condemn him, right or wrong. He has done only what is done in many of the State every year. He has rejected informal returns without going behind them, though he has stated in his Proclamation what would have been found by going behind the returns—that is, gross and palpable frauds. He takes the ground that no returns were made from 16000 County, nor from Oxford precinct, Johnson County. The papers which were sent to him professing to be returns were forgeries, bearing on their face evidences of fraud and illegality. The Richmond Examiner commenting on Governor Walker's proceedings, says:

That the most enormous frauds upon the elective "That the most enormous frauds upon the election in Kansas, in the name and for the behoof of the South, is too plain to be denied. The nature and character of these frauds are such as preclude the possibility of defense and extenuation. There is no defense for the proceedings at Oxford, and no power on earth can induce us to extenuate that monatrous transaction."

Yet, with glaring absurdity, The Examiner questions the right of Gov. Walker to reject returns whose fraudulent nature it admits to be so palpable. and so monetrous. The reason of this inconsistency is obviously because the frauds were to the benefit of the South. Had the Free-State men sent in sim-ilar returns there would of course have been no heaitation in condemning Walker for not rejecting them. The South professes to disdain the chest, but is nevertheless angry that it is not allowed to profit by it. It will revenge itself by destroying Gov. Walker, if it can do so safely. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, in a recent speech at Yorkvilla

"The appointment of Mr. Walker was generally ac-"The appointment of Mr. Walker was generally acquiesced in at the South, because his antecedents had been such as to imply justice to our section. But we seen found that our confidence in Gov. Walker was misplaced. It is very evident that Mr. Waiker was misplaced. It is very evident that Mr. Waiker has exerted his official influence to make Kansas a Free State, thus sacrificing the interests of the South, so for as he could in this mementous issue. The important question in this regard is, to what extent the Administration should be involved in the condemnation of Gov. Walker. It would seem, at first view, that Gov. Walker, being but the agent of the Administration, and not being removed, the Administration should be involved in a common condemnation. But recent evolution and not being removed, the Administration between the second condemnation. But recent evolutions to leave that the Administration of the Administration of the Course. The error of the Administration consists in hesitation to remove Walker, thereby confessing to a want of decision."

Mr. Boyce's statement of the case is unquestionably correct. The Administration does not approve

Mr. Boyce's statement of the case is unquestionably correct. The Administration does not approve of Governor Walker's conduct so far as it has tended to make Kansas a Free-State, and it only besitates to remove him, because his removel for such a reason would be likely to have a bad effect upon the North. Walker's fate consequently depends upon Mr. But hanan's conclusion as to the amount of insult which the Free States will endure without resentment. The prevailing impression here is that he sentment. The prevailing impression here is that he will not dare to remove Walker. But the President's vacillation of purpose is such that it is nearly impossible to calculate with certainty upon his counse embarrassed, and the most probable solution of his conductia that he is under pledges to sustain Southern leaders which he dare not redeem. Walker is expected here on Saturday next, and probably the matter mill rest until than. matter will rest until then.